DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 064 463 UD 012 817

AUTHOR	Gregory, Peter B., Comp.; Krenkel, Noele, Comp.
TITLE	China: Education Since the Cultural Revolution. A Selected, Partially Annotated Bibliography of English Translations.
INSTITUTION	Evaluation and Research Analysts, San Francisco, Calif.
PUB DATE	72
NOTE	29p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Evaluation and Research Analysts, 245 30th Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94131 ($1.50)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Activism; *Annotated Bibliographies; Communism; *Culture; Educational Change; *Educational Development; Educational Policy; Educational Research; Higher Education; *History; Minority Groups; Nationalism; Newspapers; Periodicals; Universities; Youth Problems
IDENTIFIERS	Chinese History; *Peoples Republic Of China

ABSTRACT

This selected partially annotated bibliography of English translated materials on Chinese education since the "Cultural Revolution" is arranged as follows. Section I comprises books and pamphlets. Section II, papers and journal articles, includes "Chinese Education," "Current Scene: Developments in Mainland China," "Daily Report: People's Republic of China," "The Peking Informers," "Selections from China Mainland Magazines," "Survey of China Mainland Press," and "Union Research Service." Section III, magazines, lists "China Pictorial," "China Reconstructs," and "Peking Review." (RJ)

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CHINA: EDUCATION SINCE THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION
A SELECTED, PARTIALLY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Peter B. Gregory & Noele Krenkel

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PRICE: $1.50

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Special thanks to Bell and Rosaline,and to The Center for Chinese Studies, 2168 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Ca., 94704 which maintains an excellent library of periodicals on Chinese affairs.

SECTION I: BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars. China. Inside the People's Republic. New York: Bantam Books, 1972.

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Not about China, but about the revolutionary struggle in education.

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Training Technicians from Among the Workers. Peking: Foreign Languages Press:1968.

The Whole Country Should Become A Great School of Mao Tse-Tung's Thought. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1966.

Tsang. Society, Schools and Progress in China. 1968 (Chiu-Sam).

SECTION II: PAPERS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES

PART A: CHINESE EDUCATION

Chinese Education consists of translations of articles from Chinese journals, newspapers, and collections of articles. Four issues are available per year at $15; Published by the International Arts and Sciences Press, Inc., 901 North Broadway, White Plains, New York, 10603. This journal started in 1968.

The following contains the indexes of Chinese Education since its inception. Some articles concern issues before the cultural revolution, but are included as they relate to the cultural revolution and its after-effects.

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SPRING 1968

"Chronology of the two-road struggle on the educational front in the past seventeen years." Educational Revolution, May 6, 1967.
A description of the various phases through which Communist China's education has passed since 1949. Sections include:
1) The Period of Rehabilitation and Growth of People's Education (1949-1952); 2) The Period of Affirmation of Socialist Education Policy (1953-1957); 3) The Period of Great Educational Revolution and Development (1958-1960); 4) The Period of Fluctuations of the Educational Revolution (1961-1963); 5) The Period of Intensive Development of the Struggle between two lines and two Command Headquarters on the Educational Front (1964-1965); 6) The Period of the Great Proletariat Cultural Revolution (1966 to date).

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Hsu Feng. "A Report of recent activities undertaken by Psychologists in a number of colleges and universities." Bulletin of Psychology, #1, 1962.

VOLUME I. NO. 2
SUMMER 1968

Kuo T'ung. "Taking a joyous step forward in the education revolution (A visit to Peking's Shih-Ching-shan (Stone-view Mountain) Middle school)." China News, Feb. 16, 1968.

"Combat self-interest, criticize and repudiate revisionism, carry out well the struggle-criticism-transformation in various schools and units." Red Flag, Oct. 6, 1967,

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"School management by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants as shown by the practice of three production bridgades in the educational revolution." People's Daily, October 28, 1968.

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"Preliminary assessment of results of correspondence courses offered by the department." Correspondence Class, Department of Library Science, Peking University. Library, #1, 1961.

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WINTER 1968/69

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Hou Ming-Ju, "How I see the "May Fourth Movement" chapter in a History textbook." Teaching History, February, 1964.

V.Z. Klepikov, "The fate of public education in China." Sovetskaia pedagogkia, #8, 1968.

"The status of educational revolution under the Great Cultural Revolution." China Research Monthly, Tokyo, Sept., 1968.

VOLUME II, NO. 1-2
SPRING-SUMMER 1969

"The way to train engineering and technical personnel as viewed from the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant." People's Daily, July 22, 1968.

"Completely carry out our Great Leader Chairman Mao's latest instruction, and firmly execute the battle order issued by the Proletarian Headquarters." People's Daily, August 28, 1968.

"The revolution in rural education must be dependent upon the poor and lower-middle peasants." Red Flag, Sept. 10, 1968.

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WINTER 1969-70

"A factory runs a school and the school makes two links." Red Flag, #2, 1969.

"How should socialist universities be operated?" People's Daily, March 29, 1969.

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SPRING 1970

"Fully consummate revolution on the educational front." Educational Revolution Group of the Workers' Mao Tse-tung Thought Propaganda Team of East China Normal University."People's Daily, May 14, 1969.

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Ma Hsü-Lun. "Before I was Sixty."

Huang Shao-Hsiung. "Recollections at Fifty."

Kuo Mo-Jo. "The Spring and Autumn of Revolution."

Liang Shih-Ch'iu. "About Wen I-to."

Uano Makoto. "Education of Chinese Youth in Russia."

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WINTER 1970-71

"Liberal Arts Universities must carry out revolutionary mass criticism." Shanghai Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group. Red Flag, No. 1, 1970.

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"The Proletarian educational revolution has a bright future - refuting the theory that "There is not much of a future for teachers"." Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee Writing Group. Red Flag, No. 4, 1970.

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*VOLUME IV, NO. 1
SPRING 1971

*HUNG CH'I (RED FLAG), #8, 1970, IS DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO THE EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION IN CHINA. THE SPRING 1971 AND SUMMER 1971 JOURNAL OF CHINESE EDUCATION ARE DEVOTED TO A COMPLETE TRANSLATION OF IT. THE HUNG CH'I PRESENTS THE MOST COMPLETE PICTURE TO DATE OF THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN CONTEMPORARY CHINA.

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SUMMER 1971

*SEE VOLUME IV, NO. 1

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"Four new kinds of schools." Investigation Team of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutiionary Committee. Red Flag, No. 8, 1970, pp. 55-57.

"How did we initiate "Industrial Study" Activities?". Revolutionary Committee of the No. 42 Middle School in Tientsin City. Red Flag, No. 8, 1970, pp. 58-60.

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WINTER 1971-72

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"The making of a proletarian intellectual." Current Scene, Oct. 21, 1966, Vol. IV, #19.

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"Higher education: problems of a revolution." Current Scene, January 7, 1971, Vol. IX, No.1.

"China's reformed universities: the first year." Current Scene, June 7, 1971, Vol. IV, #6.

"China's academic reforms: a progress report." Current Scene, Sept. 7, 1971, Vol. IX, #9.

PART C: DAILY REPORT: PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

THE DAILY REPORT IS A FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE WHICH CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

"Fukien Middle Schools implement Mao's educational line: Foochow Middle Schools, Hsiamen Middle Schools." Daily Report, Oct. 29, 1971, Vol. I, #209.

"Shanghi's Yutsai Middle School undergoes revolutionization." Daily Report, Oct. 29, 1971, Vol. I, #209.

"Hopei Brigade solves problems in building middle school." Daily Report, Nov. 2, 1971, Vol. I, #211.

"Tachai peasants run production brigade school." Daily Report, Nov. 3, 1971, Vol. I, #212.

"Hopei's Chengte Region carries out line education." Daily Report, Nov. 3, 1971, Vol. I, #212.

"Shangtung Region conducts line education among fisherman." Daily Report, Nov. 3, 1971, Vol. I, #212.

"Kansu Daily Commentator greets opening of universities." Daily Report, Nov.3,'71. Vol. I, #212.

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"Inner Mongolia promotes educational revolution." Daily Report, Nov. 3, 1971, Vol. I, #212.

"Kansu Daily on importance of educational revolution." Daily Report, Nov. 4, 1971, Vol. I, #213.

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"Hofei industrial university on line struggle in education." Daily Report, Nov. 9, 1971, Vol. I, #216.

"Fukien's Pingtan County promotes policy education." Daily Report, Nov. 9, 1971, Vol. I, #216.

"Kwangsi "7 May" School combines study, productive labor." Daily Report, Nov. 9, 1971, Vol I, #216.

"Article by Shangtung Cadre on importance of study, practice." Daily Report, Nov. 10, 1971, Vol. I, #217.

"Kwangtung County works to help revolutionize teachers." Daily Report, Nov. 10, 1971, Vol I, #217.

"Propaganda team remolds teachers in Tsinghai College." Daily Report, Nov. 10, 1971, Vol. I, #217.

"Pietro Nenni visits University." Daily Report, Nov. 11, 1971, Vol. I, #218.

"Chilean professor in Peking." Daily Report, Nov. 11, 1971, Vol I, #218.

"Peking school teacher learns to combine theory, practice." Daily Report, Nov. 11, 1971, Vol. I, #218.

"Inner Mongolia commune sets up circuit primary school." Daily Report, Nov.11, 1971, Vol. I, #218.

"Szechwan County promotes educational revolution." Daily Report, Nov. 11, 1971, Vol. I, #218.

PART D: THE PEKING INFORMERS

THE PEKING INFORMERS IS A FORTNIGHTLY APPRAISAL OF SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA.

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"The lost of "higher intellectuals" in Mainland China." The Peking Informers, Dec. 1, 1970, Vol. XXI, #11.

"Peking's educational conference and repudiation of Confucian thought." The Peking Informers, Aug. 16, 1971, Vol. XXIII, #4.

PART E: SELECTIONS FROM CHINA MAINLAND MAGAZINES

SELECTIONS FROM CHINA MAINLAND MAGAZINES CONSISTS OF ARTICLES MOSTLY FROM THE RED FLAG COMPILED BY THE AMERICAN COUNSULATE GENERAL IN HONG KONG.

Hsuch, Ts'ung. "Run the "May 7" Cadres School Better." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, March 29-April 6, 1971, No. 701-702.

Ko, Kao. "Build a socialist university in the practice of struggle." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, March 29-April 6, 1971, No. 701-702.

"Conducting education on two lines in the light of realities." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, April 26-May 3, 1971, No. 703-704.

"Regularly conduct education on ideology and political line within the party." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, May 24-June 1, 1971, No. 705-706.

"A "mobile university" for the training of teachers with greater, faster, better, and more economical results." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, June 28-July 6, 1971, No. 707-708.

"A network for popularizing socialist education." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, June 28-July 6, 1971, No. 707-708.

"Consolidate the leadership of the working class over the revolution in education." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, June 28-July 6, 1971, No. 707-708.

Hsia, Kao. "Criticize revisionism and rectify our work style to win new victories in educational revolution." Selections from China Mainland Magazines, June 28-July 6, 1971, No. 707-708.

"Hung-ch'i Editor's introductory note to the special issue on proletarian revolution in education." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, June 28-July 6,'71, No. 707-708.

"May 7 Directive is the guideline for educational revolution." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, June 28-July 6, 1971, No. 707-708.

"Persist in running schools with diligence and frugality to serve proletarian politics." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, June 28-July 6, 1971, No. 707-708.

"Reform of teaching material is a profound ideological revolution." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, June 28-July 6, 1971, No. 707-708.

"Reform universities of liberal arts through revolutionary mass criticism." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, June 28-July 6, 1971, No. 707-708.

"Run spare-time education well according to Chairman Mao's directive." Selections from China Mainland Magazines, June 28-July 6 1971, No. 707-708.

"Strengthen the building of the ranks of urban primary and middle school teachers." Selections from China Mainland Magazines, June 28-July 6, 1971, No. 707-708.

"Worker-peasant-soldier students and teachers of Tsinghua University introduce their experience in making revolution in education." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, June 28-July 6, 1971, No. 707-708.

"Advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, Sept. 27-Oct. 5, 1971, No. 713-714.

"Grasp well the ideological education work of young workers." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, Sept. 27-Oct. 5, 1971, No. 713-714.

"Strive to learn to lead school work." Selections From China Mainland Magazines, Sept. 27-Oct. 5, 1971, No. 713-714.

PART F: SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

INFORMATION COMPILED BY THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN HONG KONG.

"First group of students graduate from "July 21" Workers' College run by Changhai Machine Tools Plant." Survey of China Mainland Press, Aug. 3-6, 1971, No. 4948-4951.

"Northwest China peasants eager to raise educational level." Survey of China Mainland Press, Aug. 3-6, 1971, No. 4948-4951.

"Fully rouse the masses, popularize elementary education in pastoral areas." Survey of China Mainland Press, Aug. 9-13, 1971, No. 4952-4956.

"Poor and lower-middle-herdsmen's children go to school." Survey of China Mainland Press, Aug. 9-13, 1971, No. 4952-4956.

"Revolutionary mass criticism promotes revolution in education." Survey of China Mainland Press, Aug. 9-13, 1971, No. 4952-4956.

"Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on education lights up the road forward." Survey of China Mainland Press, Aug. 23-27, 1971, No. 4960-4964.

"Philosophy teachers of liasoning university go out of the class to study philosophy." NCNA Correspondent. Survey of China Mainland Press, Aug. 23-27, 1971, No. 4960-4964.

"Training worker-peasant-soldier students in the midst of the struggle to implement the party's educational guidelines." Survey of China Mainland Press, Aug. 23-27, 1971, No. 4960-4964.

"Educated voung people settling in countryside mature politically." Survey of China Mainland Press, Aug. 31-Sept. 3, 1971, No. 4965-4968.

"Energetically strengthen ideological political work for down-at-the countryside young intellectuals." Survey of China Mainland Press, Aug. 31-Sept. 3, 1971, No. 4965-4968.

"Grasp well spare-time education for party members and the masses." Survey of China Mainland Press, Aug. 31-Sept. 3, 1971, No. 4965-4968.

"Strengthen line education of rural party members." Survey of China Mainland Press, No. 4969-4972.

"Study historical materialism and write the history of the laboring people." Survey of China Mainland Press, No. 4969-4972.

"A mobile primary school at sea." Survey of China Mainland Press, Sept. 20-24, 1971, No. 4978-4982.

"Firmly adhere to dialectical-materialist epistemology, carry out investigation and study successfully." Survey of China Mainland Press, Sept. 20-24, 1971, No. 4978-4982.

"Intensify re-education of intellectuals and let technical personnel play their parts to the full." Survey of China Mainland Press, Sept. 20-24, 1971, No. 4978-4982.

"Revolutionary committee of a production brigade in Kirin Province perseveringly re-educates educated youths in the course of using them." Survey of China Mainland Press, Sept. 20-24, 1971, No. 4978-4982.

"Apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to careful work and earnestly implement the party's policy toward intellectuals." Survey of China Mainland Press, Sept. 27-Oct. 1, 1971, #4983-4987.

"In the light of the special characteristics of young people, develop spare-time activities of educational significance." Survey of China Mainland Press, Sept. 27-Oct. 1, 1971, #4983-4987.

"Read and study earnestly, investigate conditions well." Survey of China Mainland Press, Sept. 27-Oct. 1, 1971, #4983-4987.

"Things must be easy to understand and memorize in line education." Survey of China Mainland Press, Sept. 27-Oct. 1, 1971, #4983-4987.

"Hsiyang Hsien popularizes five-year primary school system." Survey of China Mainland Press, Oct. 5-8, 1971, #4988-4991.

"In cooperation with the rural population, make a good job of re-education of young intellectuals." Survey of China Mainland Press, Oct. 5-8, 1971, #4988-4991.

"Tsunhua Hsien promotes rural universal education with greater, faster, better, and more economical results." Survey of China Mainland Press, Oct. 5-8, 1971, #4988-4991.

PART G: UNION RESEARCH SERVICE

"The transformation of colleges of arts." Union Research Service, 1969, Vol. 58, #26.

"The indoctrination of students outside schools." Union Research Service, 1970, Vol. 59, #18.

"Education youths being re-educated in the countryside." Union Research Service, 1970, Vol. 59, #19.

"Recent reports on the May 7 Cadre Schools." Union Research Service, 1970, Vol. 59, #19.

"The re-education of persons sent to the rural areas to do manual labor and settle down for good." Union Research Service, 1970, Vol. 59, #61.

"Recent developments in educational revolution." Union Research Service, 1970, Vol. 62, #6.

"Rectification and educational reform in colleges ." Union Research Service, 1971, Vol. 63, #8.

"The re-education of educated youths by workers, peasants and soldiers." Union Research Service, 1971, Vol. 63, #24.

"Primary and Secondary Education in the cities and countryside of Hunan Province." Union Research Service, 1971, Vol. 64, #19.

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"The compilation of teaching material for colleges." Union Research Service, 1971, Vol. 65, #2.

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This short article criticizes the American scholars for not focusing on education in contemporary China, one of the basic components of the communist revolution. It serves as an introduction to following articles on education.

"Education: A critique from china, pedagogical theory: Bourgeois or Socialist?" Far East Reporter, New York: Russell, July 1970.

"Education and Communism in China, An Anthology of Commentary and Documents." Ed. Fraser. Hong Kong: International Studies Group, 1969.

Grimm, Tilemann. "Shu-yüan in the context of urbanistic research in traditional China." Conference on Urban Society in Traditional China, paper #14, New Hampshire, 1968, 46 p.

"Higher Education in China: Tsinghua Experience." China Report, Jan.-Feb., 1971, Vol. VII, #1.

"Inside China: In the wake of the Cultural Revolution." Ramparts, Aug. '71, Vol. 10, No. 2.

Kan, David. "The impact of the Cultural Revolution on Chinese Higher Education." Hong Kong: Union Research Institute, 1971, 183 p. (Dissertations and theses on contemporary China).

Menzel and Whitehead. "How the young are taught in Mao's China." Saturday Review, March 4, 1972.

McDowell, Garrett. "Education reform in China as a readjusting country." Asian Survey, March 1971. p. 256-270.

Munro, Donald. "Egalitarian ideal and educational fact in Communist China." Conference on government in China: the manpower of a revolutionary society papers #8, Cueravaca, Mexico, 97 p.

Ong, Ellen. "Education in China Since the Cultural Revolution." Studies in Comparative Communism, Vol. 3, #3 & 4, July/Oct. 1970, p. 198-223.
The first section of this article discusses Mao's criticism of the existing educational system and his directives to implement a new school system. The three control agencies (The Worker Mao Tse-tung Thought Propaganda Teams, The Poor and Lower-Middle Peasant Mao Tse-tung Thought Propaganda Teams, and the Street Mao Tse-tung Thought Propaganda Teams) are discussed as to their function in implementing the new system and how these changes effect students, teachers, course content, and textbook content. Educational goals are discussed. The second section of the article includes 23 documents including "CCPCC on the Cultural Revolution in Primary Schools" (May 1968).

Pepper. "Education and political development in Communist China." Studies in Comparative Communism, Vol. 3, #3 and 4, July/Oct. 1970, p. 198-223.
This article examines dilemmas and achievements of Chinese Communist government in effort to cope with problems of education administration and development. It describes the conditions of education before the cultural revolution and the goals of education after the revolution. The article attempts to indicate the policy trend in relation to general problems of educational development.

"Recent developments in school education in China." China Topics, June, 1971, #567.

"The re-opening of Chinese Universities." China Topics, Feb., 1971, #561.

SECTION III: MAGAZINES

PART A: CHINA PICTORIAL

"Forward on the road of integrating with the workers and peasants." China Pictorial, 1970, No. 1, pp. 36-39.
Shows technicians (manual, working) and students (college) integrating their knowledge and expertise with peasant's knowledge and expertise to aid them in harvesting better and more corn.

"Peasant-College Student-Peasant." China Pictorial, 1970, No. 1, pp. 26-27.
Shows former peasant gone-to-college and returned to native village once again doing constructive manual work in keeping with Chairman Mao's teachings. Among other quotes from Mao is: "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants."

"New Peking University forges ahead." China Pictorial, 1970, No. 6, pp. 33-35.
Shows students and teachers working alongside workers throughout China in accordance with Maoist thought.

"The group of Worker Lecturers." China Pictorial, 1970, No. 6, pp. 36-37.
Shows workers teaching young students so the latter can relate theory with the concrete.

"Little Red Soldiers make progress daily." China Pictorial, 1970, No. 6, pp. 42-43.
Demonstrates how youngsters learn, both in a schoolroom atmosphere with teachers as well as in a manual labor situation with peasants.

"New students with practical experience." China Pictorial, 1970, No. 10, pp. 40-43.
Article shows both younger and older students "uniting theory and practice" while working and learning in factories.

"Training new persons for the revolution." China Pictorial, 1970, No. 10, pp. 48-49.
Shows young children learning and working inschool. It further demonstrates how Chinese youngsters are taught to question and criticize themselves and their society in order to make changes leading to better social conditions.

"Electronics Industry developed through the wisdom of the masses." China Pictorial, 1971, no. 1, pp. 24-27.
This article demonstrates, both verbally and pictorally, how one need not go through years and years of specialized or even generalized education to create in the electronics field. It demonstrates that, displaying the spirit to think and act, many ordinary workers, even housewives and children, have a grasp of the technique for manufacturing electronic products, which has hitherto been trumped up by "specialists" and "technical authorities" as "mysterious". Second year middle-school students turn out edge-lit read-out indicators and printed circuits. Has many good pictures showing youngsters working and creating in a "factory" atmosphere while not in a "schoolroom situation" as is known to Americans.

"The Army, A Great School." China Pictorial, 1971, #5, pp. 36-45.
Shows People's Liberation Army at work with Chinese civilians. Demonstrates learning situations of various soldiers. Shows tremendous accomplishments of P.L.A. in regard to needs of the civilian people. Article demonstrates interaction 'twixt soldiers and civilians in People's Republic of China.

"Growing up healthy and vigorous." China Pictorial, 1971, #6, pp. 32-33.
A very brief picture article showing 3-5 year old chinese learning, working, and interacting.

"New lives for deaf-mutes." China Pictorial, 1971, #6, pp. 44-45.
Article shows how the Chinese deaf and muted are taught to be productive.

"Tsinghua University today." China Pictorial, 1971, #7-8.
A brief picture article showing students in class and in field with laborers.

"Educated youth in the vast countryside." China Pictorial, 1971, #7-8.
A short pictorial article showing students working in countryside.

PART B: CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

"On the front of the revolution in education." China Reconstructs, May 1968, No. 5, Vol. XVII, pp. 28-32.
Demonstrates how educational changes were made following the 1966-68 Cultural Revolution. Also discusses subjects to be taught in order of importance; it criticizes (by example) long periods of schooling, work site debate and education, how to conduct classes and how students can teach themselves as well as their teachers.

"Sunflowers turn towards the sun." China Reconstructs, June 1968, Vol. XVII, No. 6, pp. 21-24.
Very brief, but charming verbal and pictorial article showing 3-6 year olds reciting, performing and dancing together. Is an article which dispells the attitude of "look-alike, think-alike", children robots in China.

"Learning from the pupils." China Reconstructs, April, 1970, No. 4, p. 35.
Confessions of a 5th grade school teacher on how his students forced him to understand the meaning of Maoist thought. Specifically the quote reading: "One must learn from...those one teaches."

"Children learn to follow Chairman Mao's teachings." China Reconstructs, June 1970, No. 6.

"Young people in the frontier region." China Reconstructs, June 1970, No. 6, p. 34.
Very short verbal and pictorial article on youngsters living in Inner Mongolia.

"Primary School on the Grasslands." China Reconstructs, October 1970, No. 10.

"Breaking trails in the revolution in education." China Reconstructs, Nov. '70, No. 11, pp. 19-25.
Brief, but well condensed article on education of children prior to, during and following the Cultural Revolution. Deals mainly with how Chinese children are taught practical knowledge while relating it to Maoist thought. Article is verbal and pictorial.

PART C: PEKING REVIEW

Liang Nieu, "A significant development in China's Educational Revolution." Peking Review, 1966, No. 2, p.9.

"Decision of C.P.C. Central Committee and State Council on Reform of Entrance Examination and Enrollment in Higher Educational Institutions." Peking Review, 1966, No. 26, p.3.

"Nationwide acclaim for decision to change College Entrance Examinations System." Peking Review, 1966, No. 26, p.3.

"Peking students write to Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao strongly urging abolition of old college entrance exam system." Peking Review, 1966, No.26, p.18.

"Revolutionary students of Peking #4 Middle school write to Chairman Mao." Peking Review, 1966, No. 26, p.20.

"Students peopose new educational system in arts faculties." Peking Review, 1966, No. 30, p.20.

"A college of the newest type that is the most revolutionary and progressive: The Chinces People's Anti'Japanese Military and Political College." Peking Review, 1966, No. 32, P. 12.

"Workers, peasants and soldiers must firmly support the revolutionary students." Peking Review, 1966, No. 35, p. 18.

"Chairman Mao writes inscriptions for New Journal of Peking University and for 'Women of China'." Peking Review, 1966, No. 36, p.5.

"Hail 'New Peking University' - Born in struggle Chairman Mao receives Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students." Peking Review, 1966, No.37, p.5.

"Long live the revolutionary rebel spirit of the Proletariat - Red Guards, Middle School attached to Tsinghua University." Peking Review, 1966, No. 37, p.20.

"Hail a big-character poster at Peking University." Peking Review, 1966, No. 37, p. 21.

"Long live the revolutionary spirit of the Proletariat (II, III) - Red Guards, Middle School attached to Tsinghua University." Peking Review , 1966, No. 38, p. 14.

"The situation of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is very fine - Red Guards, Peking Municipal No. 6 Middle School." Peking Review, 1966, No. 40, p. 28.

"Tarim Institute of Land Reclamation - A new type of school in Sinkiang." Peking Review, 1966, No. 41, p. 27.

"Congress of Red Guards of Universities and Colleges in Peking formed. " Peking Review, 1967, No. 11, p. 5.

"Declaration of the Congress of the Red Guards." Peking Review, 1967, No. 11, p. 6.

"Re-open classes and make revolution in Primary and Secondary schools." Peking Review, 1967, No. 11, p. 13.

"Congress of Red Guards of Peking Middle Schools established." Peking Review, 1967, No. 14, p. 11.

"Young Intellectuals must integrate themselves with the workers and peasants." Peking Review, 1967, No. 20, p. 17.

"Revolutionary mass criticism in Peking Teachers' University surges ahead." Peking Review, 1967, No. 36, p. 16.

"The crimes of China's Khrushchov in the Socialist Education Movement." Peking Review, 1967, No. 38, p. 25.

"Creating a New, Proletarian Educational System." Peking Review, 1967, No. 45, p. 11.

"Going all out with a Revisionist Line in Education." Peking Review, 1967, No. 45, p. 34.

"Do a good job of Education on the current situation." Peking Review, 1967, No. 47, p. 7.

"Some Tentative Programme for Revolutionizing Education." Peking Review, 1967, No. 47, p. 9.

"Struggle Aganist Revisionism at a College Examination." Peking Review, 1967, No. 48, p. 33.

"How the Peking Teachers; University worked out its Programme for Revolutionizing Education." Peking Review, 1967, No. 50, P. 13.

"Forge Ahead Victoriously Along the Course Opened Up by the Great Leader Chairman Mao's "March 7" Directive". Peking Review, 1968, No. 12, p. 16.

"The Revolutionairies of a Medical College Denounce the Revisonist Line in Education." Peking Review, 1968, Vol 11, No .17, p. 16.

"Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Stops Up Education in class struggle." Peking Review, 1968, Vol 11, No. 19, p. 9.

"Tongji University's Programme for Revolutionizing Education: Six Month's Practice." Peking Review, 1968, No. 20, p. 11.

"Growing up in the storm of class struggle." Peking Review, 1968, No. 30, p.22.

"The road for training engineering and technical personnel indicated by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant." Peking Review, 1968, No. 31, p.9.

"Industrial worker contingents go into colleges and universities." Peking Review, 1968, No. 36, p. 13.

"The revolution in education in colleges of Science and Engineering as reflected in the struggle between the two lines at the Shanghai Institute of Mechanical Engineering (Report of an investigation)." Peking Review, 1968, No. 37, p. 13.

"On the re-education of intellectuals." Peking Review, 1968, No. 38, p. 16.

"The orientation of the revolution in medical education as seen in the growth of barefoot doctors." Peking Review, 1968, No. 38, p. 18.

"It is essential to rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants in the educational revolution in the countryside." Peking Review, 1968, No. 39, p. 19.

"Such intellectuals will be welcomed by workers, peasants and soldiers-The story of rural Doctor Huang Yu-hsiang." Peking Review, 1968, No. 41, p.30.

"Worker's Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams in colleges and schools." Peking Review, 1968, No. 43, p. 13.

"A new type school where theory accords with practice." Report of an investigation into the Wukon part-time tea-growing and part-time study Middle school in Wuyuan County, Kiangsi Province. Peking Review, 1968, No. 44, p.4.

"Peasant-college student-peasant: Peasant intellectual Li Wan-hsi" Peking Review,

"What kind of school is the May 7 Cadre school?" Peking Review, 1968, No. 45, p.8.

"Schools managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Peking Review, 1968, No. 45, p.12.

"Running the school for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat." Peking Review, 1968, No. 47, p.7.

"Technicians receive re-education from workers in Tientsin sewing machine factory." Peking Review, 1968, No. 49, p. 24.

"Great cultural revolution in progress: Worker's Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams lead proletarian revolution in education." Peking Review, 1968, No. 50, p.19.

"Indigenous experts and the revolution in agricultural education - Report of an investigation." Peking Review, 1968, No. 51, p.3.

"Nation's revolutionary people discuss revolution in rural education." Peking Review,

"A new type of military school." Peking Review, 1969, No. 2, p.17.

"A young intellectual receives re-education in the P.L.A." Peking Review, 1969, No. 2, p.15.

"Educated youth advance along the road of revolutionization." Peking Review, 1969, No. 4, p.9.

"I will integrate with the workers all my life." Peking Review, 1969, No.5, p.18.

"A school managed by workers and linked up with a People's commune and a P.L.A. unit." Peking Review, 1969, No. 7, p.3.

"How to look at intellectuals correctly." Peking Review, 1969, No.8, p.5.

"Revolution in education brings about new outlook." Peking Review, 1969, no.10, p.17.

"Tsinghua University's intellectuals advance along the road of revolutionization." Peking Review, 1969, No. 14, p.10.

"Working class triumphantly leading the struggle-criticism-transformation in the super-structure: uniting with the majority of the intellectuals and re-educating them." Peking Review, 1969, No. 23, p.5.

"Working class triumphantly leading the struggle-criticism-transformation in the super-structure: helping cadres who made mistakes return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." Peking Review, 1969, No. 23, p.8.

"Anniversary of entry of working class into realm of superstructure-hailing the tremendous achievements of China's first workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tse-tung Thought Propaganda team in Tsinghua University during the past year." Peking Review, 1969, no. 31, p.3.

"Marching forward with big strides under the leadership of the working class - the achievements of the revolutionary teachers and students of the Chungshan Medical College, Kwangchow, led by the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tse-tung Thought Propaganda Team, in receiving re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Peking Review, no.31, p.10.

"A workers' and P.L.A. Men's Propaganda Team mobilizes the masses to use Mao Tse-tung thought to transform the Literary and Art front." Peking Review, 1969, No. 31, p.13.

"Honestly receive re-education by the working class." Peking Review, 1969, No.31, p.15.

"Great changes in Futan University under the leadership of the working class." Peking Review, 1969, No. 33, p.16.

"A vangaurd fighter who dedicated his life to the Proletarian educational revolution." Peking Review, No. 34, p. 14.

"Commentary: shining model for educated youth." Peking Review, 1970, no.4, p.7.

"Who transforms whom? - A comment on Kairov's Pedagogy by the Shanghai Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group." Peking Review, 1970, no. 10, p.7.

"Learning industrial production in a city Middle school." Peking Review, 1970, no. 21, p.6.

"Marching forward along the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers." Peking Review, 1970, no. 30, p.10.

"Strive to build a Socialist University of Science and Engineering - by Workers' and Peoples' Liberation Army Men's Mao Tse-tung Thought Propaganda Team in Tsinghua University." Peking Review, 1970, No. 31, p.5.

"Put Mao Tse-tung thought in command of cultural classes - by Revolutionary Committee of Peking No. 31 Middle School." Peking Review, 1970, No. 39, p.14.

"The wishes of workers, peasants and soldiers in their hundreds of millions have come true. -Hailing workers, peasants and soldiers entering new-type socialist universities." Peking Review, 1970, No. 40, p.6.

"Urban Middle Schools set up rural bases for learning farming." Peking Review, 1970, No. 52, P.26.

"Education blooming on a Peninsula." Peking Review, 1971, No.1, p.20.

"Schools run factories." Peking Review, 1971, No.2, p.21.

"Worker-Teachers in Tsinghua University." Peking Review, 1971, No.3, p.7.

"Worker, peasant and soldier students entering institutes of Higher Learning in Shanghai." Peking Review, 1971, No.9, p.21.

"Revolution in education: our experience." Peking Review, 1971, No. 34, p.12.

"Tent schools on Tibetan Plateau." Peking Review, 1971, No. 35, P.27.

"Revolution in education: our experience."Peking Review, 1971, #36.

"A criticism of Confucius' thinking on education." Peking Review, 1971, No. 38.

"Education upsurge in rural areas." Peking Review, 1971, No. 46, P. 20.

"Carry out the cultural revolution thoroughly and transform the educational system completely." Peking Review, 1966, No. 26, p.15.

"Chairman Mao's March 7 directive guides victorious advance of great Cultural Revolution in Peking School." Peking Review, 1968, No. 11, p.10.